confirm the impression that the spread of *C. cardui* was thin and limited in extent far inland and away from the main coastal arrival points, though spread from these along the coasts was fairly widespread. The strength and timing of the main invasions of the west coast of England in the first week of June, and of the north east coast of both England and Scotland in the last days of July, are abundantly confirmed; but the additional records also show that there were relatively weak influxes to East Anglia and further north at the same time, slightly in advance of the mass invasion of Fife and Aberdeen on June 5 and 6. These were apparently not linked by arrivals on the south English coast between south Devon and east Kent, and they may have had a separate continental origin. The extent, the timing, and indeed the existence of a third large invasion to the west of England in late August or early September, which we previously thought likely, remains uncertain. Further accounts of the finding of large numbers of larvae in the open again mention the presence of widely differing instars at the same times and places. This surely implies, where the larvae and pupae survived, the emergence of adults over a long period, and it is possible that even the large numbers of butterflies seen in various places from mid August onwards resulted from this rather than from fresh immigration. The few examples reported from the Isle of Sheppey and now from Folkestone in October may well have been grandchildren of the original June immigrants.

In Ireland the pattern was interestingly different. The whole eastern coast from Wexford to Antrim clearly shared in the swarms which visited western Britain in June: more than one third of the Irish annual total was recorded there then, but records in south western Ireland were very few. As might be expected, Ireland felt little or no effect from the eastern invasion of Britain of *C. cardui* at the end of July; the numerous records in the eastern Irish counties are attributed to successful local breeding from the June immigrants. In October, however, Waterford scored 72, Cape Clear Island, Co. Cork 527, and Galway 54, thus equalling the total for June. This must surely represent a further major immigration from the south west, which was apparently not experienced at all in Britain.

LARVAE OF CAMPTOGRAMMA BILINEATA L.: YELLOW SHELL FEEDING ON CRUCIFERAE. – With reference to B. K. West's note (*Ent. Rec.*, **93**: 198) on *Camptogramma bilineata* feeding on *Cardamine flexuosa*, I can add three more species of Cruciferae as larval foodplants. In the winter of 1979-80 I found a larva on *Arabis caucasica*, a common rock-garden plant, introduced from south-east Europe, and in the spring of 1980 one was found feeding on *Aubretia deltoidea*, another rock-garden plant, introduced from Greece. Both records are from my garden at Leicester, where a larva has also been found on *Origanum majorana* (Labiatae). The third record is of a larva found feeding on wild cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, growing on the cliff-tops at Lighthouse Down, Dover, in the spring of 1981. All three larvae eventually produced moths. – DENIS F. OWEN, 6 Scraptoft Lane, Leicester.